

Glyphosate – Update for PPDC
May 3-4, 2017

Current Status

Ex. 5 - Deliberative Process

Background

- EPA initiated registration review for glyphosate in 2009.
- Delays in the release of the risk assessments resulted from decisions to incorporate results of endocrine screening testing for glyphosate, to explore the potential effects of glyphosate on monarch butterflies, and to consider the International Agency for Research on Cancer's (IARC) 2015 report on the cancer classification of glyphosate.
- Various international regulatory agencies have recently concluded that glyphosate does not cause cancer. These include Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (June 2015), Germany's BfR (October 2015), the European Food Safety Authority (November 2015), the World Health Organization's Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues (May 2016), and the European Chemicals Agency (March 2017).
- EPA held a FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) meeting for glyphosate in December 2016 to discuss the carcinogenic potential of glyphosate. The agency proposed to classify glyphosate as not likely to cause cancer. Recommendations from the SAP were received in March 2017 and EPA is reviewing their report. The full SAP report is available at:
<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2016-0385-0526>

Petition from NRDC on Glyphosate and the Monarch Butterfly

- In February 2014, NRDC petitioned EPA to conduct a special review on glyphosate on grounds that glyphosate was the cause of loss of milkweed habitat in/around agricultural land and consequently the reduction of the monarch butterfly population.
- In June 2015, EPA issued its draft Risk Management Approach to Identifying Options for Protecting the Monarch Butterfly for a 60-day public comment period; over 41,000 comments were received. At the same time, EPA denied NRDC's petition to initiate a special review for glyphosate.

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